

Grammar reference

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Verb phrases

The present

Present simple and present continuous



British people **usually stand** in queues. They **don't like** it if you 'jump the queue'.



Present simple	Present continuous
For habitual and repeated actions For permanent situations and facts With stative verbs	For activities happening at the moment of speaking For temporary situations around the time of speaking
Affirmative	
In Britain, they drive on the left.	We 're driving past a beautiful building.
Negative	
I don't eat bacon and eggs for breakfast.	I 'm not eating anything because I don't feel well.
Questions	
When does the bus leave ?	Is the bus leaving right now?
Time expressions	
We often use time expressions for repeated actions.	We often use time expressions for present or temporary actions.
every morning/afternoon/evening every day/week/month/year on Mondays/Tuesdays at the weekend usually/often/sometimes/never	now / right now / at the moment today/tonight this morning/afternoon/evening/weekend
Stative verbs are verbs for thinking, feeling and sense verbs. They describe states, not actions.	
thinking: <i>believe, know, understand, mean, remember</i> feeling: <i>like, hate, enjoy, love</i> senses: <i>hear, see, taste, smell</i> <i>I don't understand</i> what you're saying. <i>I love</i> chocolate. <i>This tastes</i> good!	

Spelling

3rd person singular verbs		Verbs + -ing	
[+ -s] most verbs eat – eats drive – drives	[+ -es] verbs ending in -o, -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x go – goes kiss – kisses	[+ -ing] most verbs eat – eating watch – watching	[-e] + [-ing] verbs ending in -e drive – driving leave – leaving
[ɪ] + [-ies] verbs ending in consonant + -y fly – flies study – studies	irregulars be – is have – has	[double consonant] + [-ing] verbs ending in short vowel + consonant shop – shopping sit – sitting	

The future

Present continuous – future arrangements

FOCUS

We use the present continuous for future activities that are already arranged:

*Are you **doing** anything next weekend?*
*I'm **going** on holiday tomorrow.*

We often use these time phrases with the present continuous referring to the future.

	on	at	in
this evening	on Friday	at six o'clock	in March
tonight / tomorrow	on Thursday morning	at the weekend	in five minutes
tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening	on Sunday afternoon	at Christmas	in summer
next week / month / year	on Saturday evening		
	on 26th May		

going to

FOCUS

We use the *going to* future for:

definite plans *We're **going to** fly to China.*
 intentions *I'm **going to** stop eating sweets.*

We form the *going to* future with the present tense of *be* + *going to* + infinitive without *to*.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
We're going to build a school.	He isn't going to stay in a hotel.	Are you going to stay in a tent?

Affirmative + Negative				Questions				Short answers		
I'm	I'm not	going to	fly.	Am	I	going to	fly?	Yes,	I	am.
You're	You aren't			Are	you				you	are.
He's	He			Is	he				he, she, it	is.
She's	She isn't			Is	she				we, they	are.
It's	It			Is	it					
We're	We aren't	No,	Are	we	I	'm not.				
They're	They		Are	they	you	aren't.				
			Are		he, she, it	isn't.				
					we, they	aren't.				

will/won't

Focus

We use the modal verb **will** for making predictions about the future:

*The climate **will continue** to change. The problems **won't go** away.*

Note the different position of the adverb **probably** with **will** and **won't**:

*There **will probably** be a storm. There **probably won't** be a hurricane.*

We often use opinion phrases before a prediction:

*I think / I don't think the weather **will** get much worse. **Maybe** sea levels **will/won't** rise a lot.*

Will is a modal verb (see page 82). The form is *will/won't* + infinitive without *to*.

Will has the same form for all persons.

Affirmative			Negative			Questions			Short answers		
I			I				I		Yes,	I	
You	'll will	go.	You	won't	go.	Will	you	go?	No,	you	will.
He			He				he			he	
She			She				she			she	
It			It				it			it	
We			We				we			we	
They			They				they			they	
											won't.

will and going to

will	going to
<p>For predictions about the future: <i>I think we 'll have a great time.</i> <i>The train journey won't be very comfortable.</i></p> <p>For offers: <i>Don't worry. I'll give you some money.</i></p> <p>For promises: <i>I'll write to you every week.</i></p> <p>For decisions that we make at the moment of speaking: <i>The phone's ringing. I'll answer it.</i></p>	<p>For definite or agreed future plans: <i>We're going to fly to China.</i></p> <p>For intentions that were definite before speaking: <i>I'm going to work harder next term.</i></p>
Forms	Forms
<p><i>Will</i> has the same form for all persons: <i>I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They will/won't ...</i></p> <p>In negative sentences, the full form <i>will not</i> is rare but note that <i>not</i> is after <i>will</i>.</p>	<p><i>Going to</i> uses different forms of the verb <i>be</i>: <i>I am / You are / He is (not) going to ...</i></p> <p>In negative sentences, <i>not</i> is before <i>going to</i>.</p>

may and might

PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Focus

We use **may** and **might** for making less certain predictions about the future:

*It's raining hard so there **may be** floods tomorrow.*

*Some islands **might disappear**.*

*Scientists say that it **may not snow** much this year.*

*I don't feel well so I **might not go** to school.*

May and *might* are modal verbs (see page 82). The form is *may / may not* and *might / might not* + infinitive without *to*. *May* and *might* have the same form for all persons.

We hardly ever use *may* or *might* in questions.

The past

Past simple: to be

Focus

We use the past simple to talk about actions, events and situations in the past:

The chef's name **was** George Crum.

Why **was** the chef angry?

The customer said that the potatoes **weren't** good.

Were they too thick?

The past simple of to be is was/wasn't and were/weren't.

We form questions by putting was or were before the subject.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
It was a dark night. They were too thick.	She wasn't happy. They weren't wet.	Why was he sad? Were you tired?	Yes, I was . No, we weren't .

there was/were

Focus

We use *there was/were* to describe past situations:

There were a lot of customers in the restaurant.

There was a customer who liked complaining.

	Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
Singular	There was a storm.	There wasn't any ink.	Was there a competition?	Yes, there was . No, there wasn't .
Plural	There were about 50 customers.	There weren't any lights.	Were there a lot of people?	Yes, there were . No, there weren't .

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

Focus

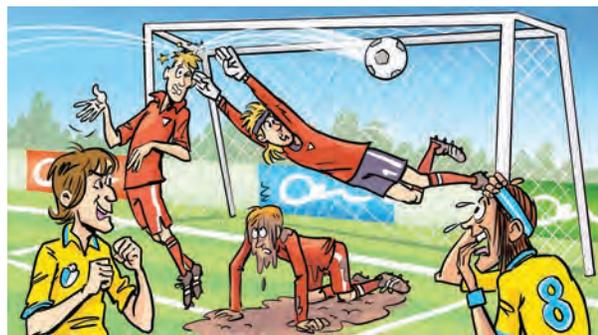
We use the past simple for finished actions and events in the past:

We **watched** the match yesterday.

Our team **didn't play** well.

Did they lose?

No, they **won**!



Our team **didn't play** well.

In the past simple we use the same form for all persons.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
He scored two goals. We won the match.	I didn't score the first goal. The other team didn't win .	How many goals did you score ? What did you win ?

Affirmative

The past simple affirmative form of verbs depends on whether they are regular or irregular.

Regular verbs		Irregular verbs	
These have an -ed ending.		Many common verbs are irregular – this means they don't have the -ed ending, so you have to learn them. There's a list of irregular verbs on page 98.	
I	play ed a game.	I	[win] won the game.
You	score d a goal.	You	[lose] lost 3–0.
He	tr ied to score.	He	[draw] drew 1–1.
She	stop ped .	She	[run] ran towards the goal.
It	jump ed into the water.	It	[swim] swam under water.
We	turn ed on the music.	We	[throw] threw the ball.
They	danc ed all night.	They	[see] saw the final.

Spelling of regular past simple verbs			
[+ -ed] most verbs	[+ -d] verbs ending in -e	[-y] + [-ied] verbs ending in consonant + -y	[double consonant] + [-ed] short verbs ending in vowel + consonant
play – play ed visit – visit ed walk – walk ed	change – chang ed die – die d live – live d	marry – marr ied study – stud ied try – tr ied	plan – plan ned stop – stop ped travel – travel led

Negative and Yes/No questions

The past simple negative and question forms are the same for regular and irregular verbs.

Negative			Questions			Short answers		
[didn't] + infinitive			[Did] + infinitive					
I	didn't (did not)	play well. win the match. lose the game.	Did	I	play well? win the match? lose the game?	Yes,	I	did.
You				you				
He				he				
She				she				
It				it				
We				we		No,	it	
They				they			we	didn't. (did not)
		they						

We often use past time expressions with the past simple.

yesterday ...	last ago
... morning	... night	five minutes ...
... afternoon	... Friday	two hours ...
... evening	... week	three days ...
... at six o'clock	... weekend	a long time ...
	... month	
	... year	

used to

PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Focus

We use **used to** + infinitive for past habits and situations – things that were true for some time in the past, but that aren't true now.

*I **used to live** in the country, but now I live in Hollywood.*

When I was small, I **used to** be scared of monsters.



Affirmative

I **used to** have a dog.
My parents **used to** live in London.

Negative

She **didn't use to** have a pet.
We **didn't use to** live in a city.

Questions

Did you use to have a pet?

Short answers

Yes, I **did**.
No, I **didn't**.

Past perfect

PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Focus

We use the past perfect when we want to make it clear that one action happened **before** another action in the past:

*I was late this morning. When I **arrived** at school, the lesson **had started**.
(The lesson started **before** I arrived.)*

Compare this with:

*I was on time this morning. When I **arrived** at school, the lesson **started**.
(The lesson started **after** I arrived.)*

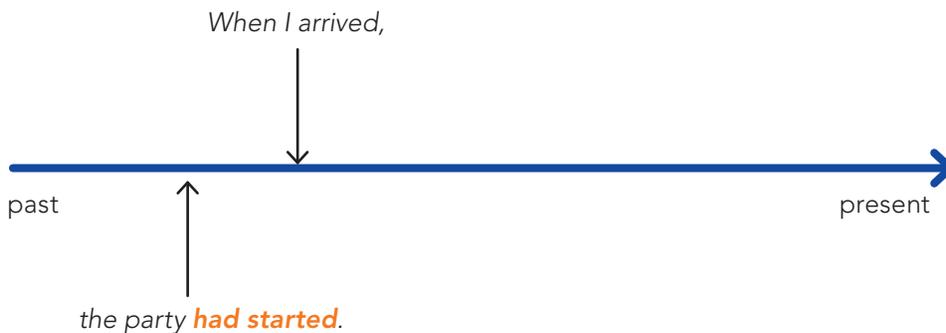
When we use words like **before** or **after**, we often don't need to use the past perfect as it's clear which action happened first:

The party started before I arrived.

We often use **already** and **just** with the past perfect. They go between **had** and the past participle:

*I **didn't** go to the cinema because I'd **already seen** the film.*

*When I arrived, my friend **had just gone** out.*



We form the past perfect with **had/hadn't** + the past participle of the main verb.

Affirmative

I didn't see my friend because she **had gone out**.

Negative

I failed the exam because I **hadn't studied** enough.

Questions and short answers

Had the bus **left** when you got to the bus stop?
Yes, it **had**.
No, it **hadn't**.

The passive PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Present simple and past simple passive

Focus

We use **active verbs** to say **who** does something:

*I **play** music on my MP3 player.*

We use **passive verbs** when we don't know **who** does an action or when it isn't important:

*Music **is recorded** on CDs. My MP3 player **was made** in China.*

When we want to say **who** (or **what**) does the action, we use **by** + noun:

*These songs **are heard** by people all over the world.*

*That violin **was made** by Stradivarius.*

We form the passive with **to be** + the past participle of the main verb.

	Affirmative	Negative	Questions
Present simple passive	New songs are recorded in studios.	Vinyl records aren't often played nowadays.	How are records made ?
	Affirmative	Negative	Questions
Past simple passive	This saxophone was made in China. Saxophones were invented by Adolphe Sax.	This wasn't repaired well. MP3 players weren't used when my parents were at school.	Where was your flute made ? Who was it repaired by? When were electric guitars invented ?

The present perfect PER Niveau 1 Discovery

Present perfect: regular and irregular verbs

Focus

We use the present perfect to express a link between the past and the present.

We often use the present perfect to talk about actions that happened some time before now in our lives without saying exactly when:

*I've **been** to New York. (from when I was born until now)*

*I **haven't seen** a whale. (not at any time from when I was born until now)*

***Have** any of his pets **escaped**? (at any time in the past)*

We don't use past time expressions with the present perfect.

We form the present perfect with **have/has** + the past participle of the verb.

The past participle form of regular verbs ends in **-ed**, like the past simple.

Irregular verbs have different past participles. See the list on page 98.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
They've complained about the noise. The alligator has eaten some animals.	They haven't complained about the smell. I haven't eaten sushi.	Have your neighbours complained about your pets? Has the alligator eaten any mice?

Affirmative and negative			Questions			Short answers		
I	've (have)	seen a snake. lived abroad. been to England.	Have	I	seen a snake? lived abroad? been to England?	Yes,	I	have.
You	haven't (have not)			you				
He	's (has)		Has	he		No,	he	has.
She	hasn't (has not)			she				
It		Have	it		it			
We	've (have)		we					
They	haven't (have not)		they					

Focus

There's an important difference between **have been** and **have gone**:

My friend has been to London. = She went to London at some time in her life, but she isn't there now.

My friend has gone to London. = She went to London and she is still there now.

Present perfect with **ever** and **never** PER Niveau 1 Discovery

Focus

We can use the present perfect to talk about the period of time from the beginning of our life until now.

When the present perfect has this meaning, we often use:

ever (= at any time in someone's life)

- in questions:

Have you ever seen a crocodile? Yes, I have.

Has your neighbour ever complained about your pets? No, she hasn't.

- in affirmative statements:

It was the best film I've ever seen.

never (= not ever)

- in negative statements:

The neighbours have never complained.

She's never ridden a horse.

Present perfect and past simple PER Niveau 2

Present perfect	Past simple
For events at a non-specific time at some point between the past and the present.	For events at a definite time or in a past period that is finished.
I've ridden a camel.	I rode a camel on holiday last year.
The neighbours haven't complained about all his pets.	The neighbours didn't complain when my horse ate their flowers.
Have you seen the new James Bond film?	Did you see the James Bond film on TV yesterday?

Present perfect with *just*, *yet* and *already* PER Niveau 2

Focus

We can use the present perfect to talk about events in the past that are connected to the present.

We use **just** when something happened a very short time ago:

*He's very happy. He's **just** heard some good news.*

We use **yet** in negative statements and questions when we think something will happen soon:

*Have they arrived **yet**? I haven't seen them **yet**.*

We use **already** in affirmative statements to mean 'earlier than expected' or 'before now':

*The plane is early. It's **already** landed.*

Just goes between *have/has* and the past participle.

Yet usually goes at the end of a negative statement or question.

Already usually goes between *have/has* and the past participle.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
Linda has just won the competition. I've already packed my suitcase.	We haven't seen Big Ben yet . She hasn't spent the money yet .	Have you bought any souvenirs yet ? Has she called you yet ?

Present perfect with *for* and *since* PER Niveau 2

Focus

We can use the present perfect for something that started in the past and is true in the present:

*She's **been** a stuntwoman **for three years**.*

= She started three years ago and is still a stuntwoman now.

*She's **worked** with the same director **since 2010**.*

= She started working with the director in 2010 and she still works with him now.

To talk about the time between when something started and the present, we can use **for** or **since**.

We use **for** + the period of time between the start of the activity and the present:

*I've been at this school **for four years**.*

We use **since** + the time when the activity started:

*I've lived here **since 2010**.*

We use **How long?** + the present perfect to ask about something that started in the past and is true in the present:

*How long **has** she **lived** in Hollywood?*



Present perfect continuous

PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Focus

We can use the present perfect continuous to talk about something that started in the past and is still continuing now:

She's been studying all morning.

= She started studying this morning and she's still studying now.

We also use the present perfect continuous to talk about actions with a result in the present. The actions may or may not be complete:

I'm confident I'll pass the exam because I've been studying all week.



They've been watching TV for hours!



We form the present perfect continuous with *have/has + been + the -ing form of the verb.*

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I've been waiting for two hours. They've been watching TV all evening.	I haven't been waiting for a long time. She hasn't been watching TV for very long.	How long have you been waiting for the bus? How long have they been watching TV?

Modal verbs

Using modal verbs

Focus

Modal verbs are a special group of auxiliary verbs. We use them before main verbs to express different meanings, for example, permission, obligation and possibility.

Modal verbs have different grammar from other verbs:

- They have the same form for all persons.
- We form the negative with modal verb + *not*.
- They don't have *-ing/-ed* forms.
- They don't use *do/does/did* in questions.
- They are followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

Modal verbs **can, could** **may, might** **must** **should** **will, would**

Affirmative			Negative			Questions			Short answers												
I	can	go.	I	can't	go.	Can	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they	Yes,	I	can.				
You			He															She	It	We	You
He	must	go.	He	mustn't	go.	Must	he	she	it	we	you	they	No,	you	he	she	it	we	you	they	should.
She			She																		
It	should	go.	It	shouldn't	go.	Should	it	we	you	they	No,	you	he	she	it	we	you	they	can't.		
We			We																	You	They
You	will	go.	You	won't	go.	Will	you	they	go?	No,	you	he	she	it	we	you	they	shouldn't.			
They			They																you	they	they

can/can't

Focus

We use **can/can't** for:

abilities:

I can play the guitar, but I can't sing.

saying that something is/isn't permitted:

You can drive a car when you're 17.

You can't vote until you're 18.

The past form is **could/couldn't**:

I could ride a bike when I was six.

I couldn't go out yesterday because I had to finish my homework.

must/mustn't

Focus

We use **must** to say that something is an obligation:

You must be home by midnight.

We use **mustn't** to say it's very important **not** to do something:

I mustn't be late.

Remember: for actions that are not an obligation, we use **don't have to**:

In Britain we don't have to vote.

should/shouldn't

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

Focus

We use **should/shouldn't** to say that something is the correct or not the correct thing to do:

You shouldn't say 'Give me the salt.'

You should say 'Can I have the salt, please?'

We also use **should/shouldn't** to give advice:

You should eat more fruit.

You shouldn't drink fizzy drinks.

Should is similar to **must**, but it isn't as strong:

I must get a new passport. = It's necessary.

You should go to the British Museum. = It's a good idea.

Ought to is like **should**, but we don't use it often:

I ought to visit my aunt.



You **should** say 'Can I have the sugar, please?'

See page 74 for *will/won't*, *may / may not* and *might / might not*.

have to / don't have to

Have to isn't a modal verb, but we use it in a similar way to *must*.

Focus

We use **have to / has to** to say that it's obligatory to do something:

*In Australia people **have to** vote from the age of 18.*

We use **don't have to / doesn't have to** when you can choose to do something or not:

*In England people can vote at 18, but they **don't have to** vote.*

Have to is followed by the infinitive form of the verb without *to*.

We use *do/don't* and *does/doesn't* in negative statements, questions and short answers.

Affirmative and negative	Questions	Short answers
I/you/we/they have to go.	Do I/you/we/they have to go?	Yes, I/you/we/they do .
I/you/we/they don't have to go.		No, I/you/we/they don't .
He/She/It has to go.	Does he/she/it have to go?	Yes, he/she/it does .
He/She/It doesn't have to go.		No, he/she/it doesn't .

The past of *have to* has an irregular form *had to* and follows the usual rules for negatives and questions.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions and short answers
I had to do an exam yesterday.	I didn't have to study hard for it.	Did you have to get up early yesterday?
		Yes, I did . No, I didn't .

had better PER Niveau 2 Discovery

Focus

We use **had better** for advice about a specific situation, but not for general advice:

*There are lots of mountains in Qinghai. You'd **better** take some good walking boots.*

*It's nearly 9 o'clock. We'd **better** go into class.*

*I'd **better** not go out tonight. I've got a test tomorrow.*

The form is like other modal verbs except that the question form is **Had** + subject + **better**:

***Had** we **better** go now? Yes, we **had**.*

Had better is followed by the infinitive form of the verb without *to*, like other modal verbs.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions and short answers
I'd better study for the test tomorrow.	I'd better not go out tonight.	Had we better go now?
		Yes, we had . It's late. No, we hadn't . We've got lots of time.

The infinitive and the -ing form

Verb + -ing form and verb + to + infinitive

Focus

When we use two verbs together, the second verb can be an **-ing** form or an **infinitive** with **to**:
*I hate **being** near snakes. I refuse **to go** near them.*

Verb + -ing form		Verb + infinitive (with to)	
be good at	like	decide	promise
can't stand	love	forget	refuse
(don't) mind	miss	hope	remember
enjoy	practise	learn	(about the future)
feel about	prefer	need	want
finish	remember	offer	would like
go on	(about the past)	plan	would prefer
hate	think about		
imagine			

Adverbs

Adverbs of frequency

Focus

These adverbs usually go **before** a verb, but they go **after** the verb **to be**.

with the present simple			with to be			
the adverbs of frequency go before the verb			the adverbs of frequency go after the verb			
I	always usually often sometimes	wear red. go shopping.	I	'm	always usually often sometimes hardly ever never	happy. smart.
You			You	're		
We			We	're		
We	We	're				
They	They	're				
They	They	're				
He	hardly ever never	wears a hat. looks good.	He	's	hardly ever never	happy. smart.
She			She	's		
It			It	's		
She	She	's				
It	It	's				
It	It	's				

Adverbs of manner

Focus

These adverbs usually go **after** a verb. They describe an action.
 We never put an adverb between a verb and its object:
*He trained **regularly**. He won the race **easily**.*

We usually form these adverbs from adjectives + **-ly**, but there are some irregular adverbs.

Regular	bad – badly heavy – heavily easy – easily regular – regularly
Irregular	good – well early – early fast – fast high – high late – late

Questions

Past simple questions

After a question word or phrase, we usually use *did* + the infinitive form of the verb.

Questions about ...	Question word	<i>did</i>	subject	infinitive
a thing	What	did	Edison	invent?
a person	Who		you	see?
a time	When		the lesson	start?
a place	Where		they	meet?
a reason	Why		she	cry?

Question phrase	<i>did</i>	subject	infinitive
Which school	did	you	go to?
How many things		he	invent?



Focus

Who and *What* can be the **subject** or the **object** of the verb. When they are subjects, we make questions **without do/does/did**.

Marconi **invented** the radio.

↓ subject ↓ object

Somebody invented the radio. Marconi invented **something**.

Who invented the radio? **What** did Marconi invent?

Marconi. The radio.



The only reason that Marconi invented the radio was to teach people how to say his name.

Who/What is the subject	Who/What is the object
Who invented cat's eyes?	Who did he tell about his invention?
What gave him the idea?	What did he see on that night in 1933?

For questions with *When*, *Where*, *Why* and *How*, we always use an auxiliary verb:

When did Thomas Adams invent chewing gum?

Where did he get the gum from?

Why didn't he make other things from it?

How did he get the idea?

What + be + like?

Focus

We use **What + be + like?** to ask for opinions and descriptions:

What's the weather like? It's fantastic.

What was the hotel like? It was terrible!



What's it like travelling first class?

What	verb: be	subject	preposition: like
What	is	the weather	like?
	are	the sights	
	was	the hotel	
	were	the waiters	

Question tags

Focus

Question tags are short questions at the end of statements. They can be affirmative or negative.

We add 'tags' to the end of statements:

- To check facts when we're not sure if what we are saying is correct. These tags have rising intonation:

You're French, **aren't you?** No, I'm not. I'm Swiss.

- When we're sure that what we are saying is correct and we want to make conversation. These tags have falling intonation:

You're Swiss, **aren't you?** That's right. I'm from Geneva.

With affirmative statements, we use a negative tag.

With negative statements, we use an affirmative tag.

In the question tag, we use an **auxiliary** verb that agrees with the verb in the statement.

	Affirmative statement	Negative tag	Negative statement	Affirmative tag
to be	You're new here,	aren't you?	It isn't the capital,	is it?
have got	She's got long hair,	hasn't she?	You haven't got a pet,	have you?
modal verbs	You can come,	can't you?	He can't speak French,	can he?
	We should leave now,	shouldn't we?	People shouldn't do that,	should they?
	He'll come tomorrow,	won't he?	You won't forget,	will you?
present simple	You come from Canada,	don't you?	You don't need to go,	do you?
past simple	You got up early,	didn't you?	She didn't go to school,	did she?
going to	You're going to visit Rome on holiday,	aren't you?	They aren't going to come to the party,	are they?
present perfect	You've been to all the famous sights,	haven't you?	You haven't seen this film before,	have you?

Complex sentences

Clauses

Focus

Complex sentences have two (or more) clauses: a **main clause** and a **dependent clause**.
A clause always has a subject and verb.

Main clause	Dependent clause	
She phoned me	when she arrived in London.	Time clause
Sea levels are rising	because Arctic ice is melting.	Reason clause
The problem will be worse	if we don't do anything about it.	Condition clause

If we put the dependent clause first, we write a comma between the clauses:

When she arrived in London, she phoned me.

Time clauses

Focus

We use **before**, **after**, **when** and **while** to connect a time clause to a main clause:
*They returned it **before** the 24-hour time limit expired.*

Main clause	Time clause	
Elvis himself entered a look-alike competition	before	he died.
What did the family do	after	they saw the bear?
In Britain, you can vote	when	you're 18.
People could listen to their favourite music	while	they were travelling.

We write a comma after the time clause when it goes first:

After each boy completes the dive, his mother throws the object away.

Conditionals

Zero conditional

Focus

We use zero conditionals to say that one thing always happens with another:
If you plant trees in a city, you clean the air. Animals die if they can't find food.

We use the present simple tense in both clauses.

If clause = condition	Main clause = result
If there are a lot of trees in a city,	the air is cleaner.
If animals don't eat ,	they die .
If plants don't get water,	what happens ?

We can change the order of the two clauses.

We write a comma after the condition clause when it goes first.

First conditional

Focus

We use first conditionals for things that are possible in the future:

If the weather is good tomorrow, we'll go to the lake.

What will you do if it rains?

If it rains, we'll stay at home.

We can use **unless** to mean **if ... not**:

We'll go to the lake unless it rains.



If you don't come down,
you **won't get** any supper!

We use the present simple in the *If* clause and *will/won't* in the main clause.

If clause = condition	Main clause = result
If the weather's nice on Sunday,	we'll have a picnic.
If I have time this evening,	I'll phone you.
If I don't feel better tomorrow,	I won't go to school.

We can change the order of the two clauses.

We write a comma after the condition clause when it goes first:

If I see her, I'll tell her.

I'll tell her if I see her.

Second conditional

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Focus

Second conditional sentences are about imaginary situations:

- in the present:
I need your advice. What would you do if you had the same problem?
- or in the future:
If I went to a desert island, I'd take a hammock and a fishing rod.



If I won the lottery, I'd **do** a lot of different things!

We use a past tense in the condition clause.

We use the modal verb *would ('d)/wouldn't* + infinitive in the main clause.

When we use the verb *to be* in the *If* clause, we often use *were* for all persons.

This is very common in the phrase *If I were you ...*, which we use for giving advice:

If I were you, I'd go to the doctor.

If clause = condition	Main clause = result
If we didn't have a test tomorrow,	I'd go out tonight.
If you won a lot of money,	what would you do ?
If I were you,	I'd talk to someone about it.

We can change the order of the two clauses.

We write a comma after the condition clause when it goes first:

If I didn't have the internet, I'd be bored.

I'd be bored if I didn't have the internet.

NOUN PHRASES

Nouns

Countable and uncountable nouns

Focus
Nouns in English are **countable** or **uncountable**.

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns	
These have a singular and plural form. We can count them.	car – cars person – people meal – meals shop – shops	These don't have a plural form – they are always singular. We cannot count them.	food nightlife water traffic money shopping fruit weather
Use a singular verb with a singular countable noun and use a plural verb with a plural countable noun.	This shop is great. The meal was good. The people are on the beach. There are two cars.	Use a singular verb.	The food is terrible. The weather in Spain was fantastic.

Sometimes nouns can be countable or uncountable, depending on the meaning.

	Countable	Uncountable
exercise	I want to do some warm-up exercises before football.	It's good to do a lot of exercise .
coffee	Can I have two coffees , please?	I like coffee .
chocolate	She's got a box of chocolates .	We need some chocolate to make the cake.

Irregular plural nouns

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
child	child ren	half	hal ves	hero	hero es
man	men	leaf	leav es	mosquito	mosquit oes
mouse	mice	life	liv es	potato	potat oes
person	people	scarf	scar ves	tomato	tomat oes
woman	wom en	shelf	shelv es	deer	deer
foot	feet	wife	wiv es	fish	fish
tooth	teeth	wolf	wolv es	sheep	sheep

Determiners and pronouns

a/an, some and any

Focus

We use *a/an*, *some* and *any* + noun to talk about quantity. It's important to know whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

	Countable singular noun	Countable plural noun	Uncountable
Affirmative	I want a carrot or an apple.	I want some bananas.	I want some fruit.
Negative	I haven't got a carrot or an apple.	I haven't got any bananas.	I haven't got any fruit.
Questions	Have you got a carrot or an apple?	Have you got any bananas?	Have you got any fruit?
Requests	Can I have a carrot or an apple?	Can I have some bananas?	Can I have some fruit?

much, many and a lot of

Focus

We use *much*, *many* and *a lot of* to talk about quantity. It's important to know whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

	Countable plural nouns	Uncountable nouns
Affirmative	He eats a lot of sweets.	I eat a lot of fruit.
Negative	She doesn't eat many vegetables.	He doesn't eat much fruit.
Questions	How many sandwich es do you want?	How much bread do you want?

Pronouns

Focus

We use an **object pronoun** as the direct object of a verb, instead of a noun:
I like snorkelling. → *I like **it**.*

We use a **reflexive pronoun** as the object of a verb when the object is the **same** as the subject:

*He's going to look after **himself**.*

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun		Reflexive pronoun	
I	me →	Can you help me ?	myself →	I'm going to do it myself .
you	you →	I can't see you .	yourself →	Can you see yourself in the mirror?
he	him →	She looks after him .	himself →	He looks after himself .
she	her →	I love her .	herself →	She only loves herself .
it	it →	The horse's owner rode it .	itself →	The horse hurt itself when it jumped.
we	us →	She teaches us .	ourselves →	We're teaching ourselves Chinese.
you	you →	They won't take care of you .	yourselves →	You must take care of yourselves .
they	them →	I want to help them .	themselves →	Those people will hurt themselves .

Adjectives

Comparatives and superlatives

Focus

We use a **comparative** adjective + **than** to compare things or people:

He's **better than** the other players in the team.

That's why he's **more popular than** them.

We often use **intensifiers** before comparative adjectives:

He's **a bit** younger than them. He's **a lot** faster and **much** more exciting to watch.

We use **the** + **superlative** adjective to explain how something is 'Number One' in a group:

Football is **the most popular** sport in the world.

She's **the youngest** player in the team.

Spelling of comparative and superlative adjectives

	Comparatives		Superlatives	
Short adjectives	+ [-er]	small – smaller	+ [-est]	small – the smallest
Short adjectives ending in -e	+ [-r]	safe – safer	+ [-st]	safe – the safest
One syllable adjectives ending in consonant + vowel + consonant	[double consonant] + [-er]	big – bigger	[double consonant] + [-est]	big – the biggest
Two syllable adjectives ending in -y	[y] + [-ier]	busy – busier	[y] + [-iest]	busy – the busiest
Long adjectives with 2 or more syllables	more + adjective	more modern / expensive	the most + adjective	the most modern / expensive
Irregular adjectives	good – better – the best bad – worse – the worst far – further – the furthest			

Intensifiers with comparatives

Focus

We can modify comparatives by using **much/far**, **a lot** or **a little/a bit**.

These words go before the comparative adjectives:

Her hair is **a lot longer** than mine. I'm **a far better** cook than my brother.

I'm **a bit taller** than my brother. He's **a much faster** runner than I am.

He's **a little slower** than Bolt.



I don't look **much older** than you, dear.

as ... as

PER Niveau 2

Focus

We use **as ... as** to say that two things are **the same** in some way:

Dan is **as strong as** me.

We use **not as ... as** to say that two things **aren't the same** in some way:

Peacock **isn't as fast as** Bolt. Bolt is faster.

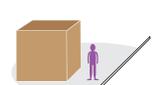
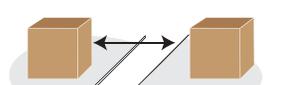
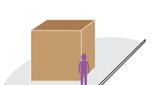
PREPOSITIONS

Many prepositions have more than one meaning.

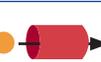
Prepositions of time

at	+ times + special phrases: at night, at the weekend, at Christmas	by	• before a certain moment: <i>I must be home by midnight.</i> = before or at midnight
in	+ parts of the day + months, seasons, years + period of time in the future: in five minutes	for	+ period of time = how long
on	+ days + dates	during	+ noun = says when : <i>I had a headache during the exam.</i>
from ... to / until / till	• at the beginning and end of an action: <i>I'm at school from 9 till 4.</i>		

Prepositions of place

in		I live in a small house.	in front of		I'm standing in front of the school.
on		Put it on the table.	behind		My wardrobe is behind the door.
under		His bag is under the desk.	between		I'm sitting between Tom and Sophie.
next to		I'm sitting next to my best friend.	opposite		The cafe is opposite the cinema.
above		There's a long bookshelf above my bed.	on the corner of		My house is on the corner of West Street.

Prepositions of movement

across		He ran across the road.	out of		They walked out of their hotel.
away from		He walked away from the hotel.	over		It climbed over the car.
down		They ran down the steps.	past		The bear walked past him.
into		They got into the car.	through		We drove through a tunnel.
off		It jumped off the roof.	to		They walked to their car.
onto		The bear climbed onto the roof.	up		It climbed up the tree.